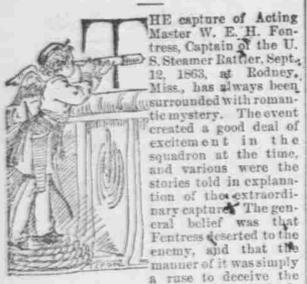
BY CAPT. W. H. MICHAEL.

Set by a Woman.



up to this last act in the drama. It was understood from the first that there was a woman at the hottom of it. The real facts, however, were never known until revealed by a Rodney widow named Robb, who subsequently became a noted character on the lower Mississippi. "Befo' the wah" she was the reigning belle of the community, and during the "wah" she was held in high esteem as an oracle in all things pertaining to the military well-being of Rodney, and was regarded by her admirers as a natural-born strategist and diplomat. She earned this reputation by various acts of courage and remarkable coolness and fertile re-

FOOLING THE YANKS.

On one occasion a young rebel soldier took refuge in her house to escape a troop of Federal cavalry. When the cavalrymen entered the house they found Mrs. Robb sitting complaeently in the wide corridor engaged with some sewing. She rose up from her chair and received them with a bland smile. They demanded to know where the rebel was stowed they must be mistaken about seeing him enter them that ceeded it would have been the finest piece of the war; and I have sometimes they must be mistaken about seeing him enter her house. "No," said they; "he entered this house, and

we want to know where he is." "Well," said she, without betraying the least excitement, "you are at liberty to search the house and see for yourselves,"

An exhaustive search was made of the premises, but all in vain. They ransacked the manzion from cellar to garret and from garret to cellar, without discovering a trace of the fugitive and without disturbing the smiling serenity of the lady of the house. They left the picion as to how it was done. Mrs. Robb afterwards enjoyed telling how her capacious hoopakirts saved the dear boy's bacon!

This was the woman who conceived the brilliant idea of capturing the entire Mississippi squadron by as bold a piece of strategem as the communications cut, and a general withdrawal war developed. At this time she was a dash- of troops would have been inevitable. ing, mushing widow of rare beauty and fascination. In fact, Rodney had an unusual number of handsome women, and they came near making bad work for the gunboats by their | that had characterized the neighborhood for sweetness. The Captain of the Rattler was months. The Rattler was quiescent. Had not something of a bean himself, and when he dis- the sweet women of Rodney said that the covered the exuberance of loveliness in and "dear old Rattler" should never be molested about his future field of operations he consid- | while lying there? Oh, no; the officers of the ered himself in clover. His vanity was quickly | Rattler had been too kind and obliging to the discovered by Mrs. Robb and her corps of rose- Indies of Rodney for the cavaliers of the Conbads, who cultivated it to the fullest extent, | federate army to ever fire into or interfere with and it was not long ere the dashing officer was her officers or crew so long as Rodney's influcompletely in their toils. He liked to be there, ence could be felt. Things were decidedly and the industry with which he revelled in harmonious and screne about Rodney. The those toils became a source of anxiety to some | downy wings of love hovered over Rodney and

of his more thoughtful subordinate officers.



"YOU WILL DO IT FOR MY SAKE."

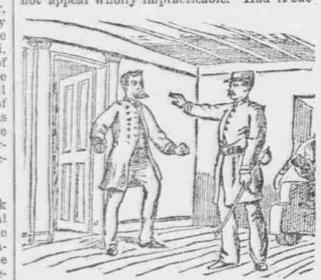
Rodney-that they went to church like other folks and made their daily incursions without the precaution of a picket or any other military demonstration. The Captain became so enamored of the innocents who made life so charming for him that he actually went courting nights, and sometimes tarried till the "wee sma' hours." He fell head-over-heels in love with a blonde niece of the distingue widow Robb, who was playing a unique game for his | He called out: "If you don't give the right utter discomfiture. The bloade beauty reciprocated his tender feeling in a most dramatic way. When he was dead ripe a magnificent scheme was unfolded before his bewildered mind, in which he was to be the richly-rewarded here. The scheme contemplated making stead, however, he got back to his vessel as him an Admiral in the Confederate States Navy, the recipient of \$100,000 in gold, and the he was simply expected to deliver his vessel into rebel hands at a time and place to be agreed upon. The tremendousness of the god do. He didn't hesitate. Like many anble arms, he surrendered instanter.

from Gen. Dick Taylor's army on the night of | the head of the vessel against the bank. This men, to be on shore at one time. They had passed by. plan was simple and comprehensive, and tached and were captured. worked so smoothly for a time that it looked as if the Rattler was a doomed ship,

ENSIGN WELLS SUSPICIOUS.

A Gunboat Captain Caught in a Trap of fellow-officers, but they refused to share them the rest proceeded to the chapel, where the was well they did.

HOW THE RACKET WAS TO BE WORKED. In the event the plan of surrender worked out all right, the next step was to run the captured vessel up the river to the gunboat on the next station above and capture her unawares. It was the practice of the gunboats to aptress, Captain of the U. proach each other at night after proper signals and lie along side of each other all 12, 1863, at Rodney. night, the visitor making fast to the vessel Miss., has always been at anchor. Thus the Rattler was to approach the next vessel above, and after the usual signals run along side and make fast, as she had done many times before. In this way the capture could be effected without any demonstration whatever. Should this part of the program prove successful, the Rattler would return to the next gunboat below and attempt the same thing. Then the captured vessels would be used in capturing the vessels next above and below, and so on until the entire squadron was bagged, or at least enough of it to enable the Confederacy to recapture Vicksburg and turn the tide that had set in so alarmingly against Confederate fortunes in the Mississippi Valley. authorities respecting the conspircy that leads It was an ingenious and bold undertaking And to those familiar with the situation it will not appear wholly impracticable. Had it suc-



"WHY HAS STEAM BEEN GOTTEN UP?" ceeded it would have been the finest piece of thought that it would have been at least parsessed half the strategical ability of his confederate, Mrs. Robb. It is but another instance of woman's superior ingenuity and wonderful resources when she would help that which she loves. The success of the scheme would have Union cause; the boasts of Mrs. Robb would have been nearly realized. She used to declare that had the Rattler fallen into Confederate hands, as she had planned, within

BUT THERE'S MANY A SLIP, ETC. The 10th of September came, and the same peaceful conditions prevailed about Rodney the gunboat Rattler. So on the 10th of Sep-In order to allay all fears on the part of her tember, as had been the case for weeks and victim and the other officers and crew of the | months, the crew of the Rattler were ready to Rattler, Mrs. Robb effected a perfect under- | go ashore on either side of the river for "fresh standing with the feather-bed heroes who in- provisions" and a good time. The obliging fested the hills about Rodney, and with Gen. | Captain said all could go who had any inclina-Dick Taylor, on the Mississippi side of the tion to do so. A large party went to the Louisiriver, by which all he-rebels were to be kept ana shore, and a second one went to the oppoaway from the 'mmediate vicinity of Rodney | site shore. In fact the officers preferred going until her scheme was accomplished. This part | to the Mississippi side, because it offered a of the program was so well carried out that | chance, as a general thing, to flirt with the gunboat people came to think of Rodney | the pretty girls of Rodney. The Captain only as a rendezvous of pretty women and a | told Mr. Wells that he had better go with the paradise of lawn parties and delightful flirts- others and have a good time on shore. But he tion. The gentlemen of buttons and gold lace, | told the Captain that he was sick, and pretherefore, became very venturesome in their ferred remaining on board ship. Two other pursuit of pleasure and "fresh provisions," officers remained aboard. One of them was on Indeed, they became so well satisfied that the | the sick list and the other was officer of the rebels meant them no harm-at least about | deck. Besides these three effiers there were seven men of the crew left on board. Half of this number were under the care of the Surgeon. The day wore away and darkness was settling over the river. Ensign Wells became anxious for the safety of the officers and men on shore. He ventured to ask the commanding officer if he did not think they had better get up steam and move up and down the river for

> sick men to fire up. A few moments after this conversation shots were heard on the Louisiana side, and Ensign to get up steam and weigh anchor for the safety of the vessel and to succor the men on shore if they were attacked, as the shots seemed to indicate plainly enough that some kind of trouble had befallen them. The Captain drove the subordinate officer from his cabin, informing him that when he desired steam raised he would give the necessary orders. Wells, however, ordered the men to throw coal into the furnaces, and communicated his fears to all the men aboard. Shortly the oars of a small boat were heard

approaching the vessel. Wells got into the diugy, the only small boat except the Captain's gig not taken ashore, and with a couple of men pulled out to meet the boat. When near enough he gave the secret bail. An evasive answer came back. It was clear enough now that the approaching boat was in the hands of enemies. answer we'll fire into yeu with a boat howitzer." No answer came back, and the noise of the boat indicated that it was retreating toward shore. Wells gave orders in a loud tone to "Lay to, boys, and we'll run 'em down!" Inouick as possible. Again aboard, he gave orders | shot him. to weigh anchor. When the Captain found out realization of his dreams of love! For all this | that steam was up and the anchor being raised, he became furious and threatened to shoot the officious Easign. He was told that the best thing he could do was to stay close in his cabin. scheme fairly paralyzed the love-beleaguered | The vessel was got under way and moved up Captain. He berged for time to consider. At | the stream and as near the shore as possible, in this critical moment his best girl threw her the hope of hearing a hail from our men. After magnetic arms around his neck and implored a painful suspense of an hour, during which him for her sake not to hesitate, but to dare time some signal lights were displayed for the benefit of the men on shore, a hail was heard. other Adam similarly surrounded by invinci- The vessel ran close enough in shore to communicate, and it was learned that nearly the entire party were together under the willows The Rattler was to be surrendered to a detail on the bank. Ensign Wells gave orders to run

the 10th of September, 1863, at a point on the | was done and a gang-plank ran out for the men. Louisiana shore two miles above Rodney. The | It was a great risk, but it had to be taken if boat's crew were to be taken prisoners by Tay. | anything was done that night for the rescue of for, and after a few days released on parole. | the men on shore. The men scrambled aboard Pilots, engineers, firemen and a sufficient num- and the vessel backed out into the stream. She ber of men capable of handling the gunboats, then took up position abreast of the town, and were to be furnished and at hand by Taylor. | sent word to the now-thoroughly-alarmed popu-Every detail had been taken into account in lace that if any harm came to the sailors on the arrangements. To carry out the plan it | that side before morning the place would be would be necessary for Fentress to send most | laid in ashes. The gunboat boys were treated of his crew ashore the day before the surrender with great politeness and consideration, espe-on one pretense and another, and thus expose cially by Mrs. Robb. They were taken on them to capture. It was not an uncommon | board in the gray of morning, and thenceforthing for half or more of the crew, officers and | ward Rodney was not spoken to as the gunboats

never been molested, and it would be an easy | The party that went to the Mississippi side in thing for the Captain to deplete his crew in | their search of "fresh provisions" ran afoul of this way to any point he saw proper. These | Dick Taylor's men, and after firing a few shots parties were to be picked up by Taylor's sol- at them made a hurried retreat to the river diers, and under cover of darkness the rebels | bank. Taylor's men did not fire on the sailors were to impersonate the sailors, board the gun- | for fear of alarming the gunboat, but pressed boat by means of the captured small boats, them as hard as possible, in the hope of forcing and take possession without a struggle. The a surrender. A few of the sailors became de-

against the Captain on account of what was now | copy of his medical book-How to Cure Kid-Henry N. Wells, an Acting Ensign, was one | believed by all to have been an attempt on his | ney, Liver and Blood Disorders-a work of of the officers of the vessel who "feit something | part to deliver the vessel into the hands of the | great merit, apart from many elegant life illusin the air." He interpreted the actions of enemy. Until relieved of the command of the trations of beauty. It is a work of exceeding Fentress to mean more than that he was simply | boat, however, he was her Captain and the su- merit, one which should be read in every home. "love loony." He said little about his suspic- preme power aboard. He looked pale and In addition to the valuable medical lesson ions, but kept his eyes and ears open. The Cap- | wobegone, and hardly ventured outside of his | there are two articles from the widely-known tain's conduct was a topic of conversation in | cabin. Two days after the dramatic events | author, Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) the wardrooms and steerage for weeks. Most of I have narrated was Sunday, and to the sur- which add to the interest of the work. The the talk, however, was directed against the prise of her officers Capt. Fentress called away price is 25 cents, but any one inclosing this skipper in the way of fun-making on account of his gig. He gave orders to the executive offi- notice with the name of this paper with a 2-

tried to excuse his now captious, now abusive and now over-indulgent conduct toward them on this ground. Wells, however, fancied that he saw something rotten in Denmark, and determined to be on the lookout. He finally communicated his apprehensions to a couple of fellow of fe with him. They agreed, nevertheless, to stand | farce of capture was to be enacted. Services by for breakers. And, as the sequel shows, it | had hardly begun when, according to the story, about 50 feather-bed soldiers, as they were dubbed by the bold, bad widow, rushed with mad and startling impetuosity upon the defenseless worshipers, and after firing a volley of shot-guns into the sides and roof of the consecrated building, took the luckless Captain they were to play, screamed and fainted when

the "feather-beds." had the audacity to write, under date of Nov. 15, 1863, from Libby Prison, a letter to the Admiral referring to the event as his "unfortudispleasure was removed," etc.

HE DIDN'T GET THE GIRL. The foolish Captain was in the position of the disappointed swain who saug: "Tis sweet to spark, but oh how bitter

To spark a gal and then not git 'er!' At any rate, Fentress made an utter failure in this part of his venture, as he did all through. After the fiasco at the church she spurned him from her with contempt. He was now a despised "Yank" in the eyes of the whole syndicate of Rodney sweetness.

Unwept and unsung he went to Libby without any of the glerious emotions usually inspired by "The Girl I Left Behind Me," without the commission of high rank in the Confedhundred thousand dollars in Confederate gold.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The News from All Parts of the World. AEROAD.

Much excitement has been caused throughout Europe by a speech delivered by Emperor William of Germany, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder last week. It is thought that the meeting of the Czar and Emperor was not as productive of beneficial results as had been hoped for .tially successful, had Gen. Dick Taylor pos- Gen. Boulanger still continues an important factor in French politics. After his recent duel with the Premier of France, in which he was wounded in the neck, it was thought his political career was over. Such, however, is not the case. Last week he was elected to the brought almost irreparable damage to the Chamber of Deputies from three Departments-Somme, Charente Inferieure and Nord. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

One of the most terrible sea disasters known neath the waves, being powerless to help them. The Thingvalla's upper deck was not injured, but her bows were broken in from a point 10 | place. feet below the deck. The rent was about 27 feet in length and ran back, above and below the water-line, to the collision bulkhead. Had it not been for that bulkhead the Thingvalla would have gone down like a shot. Her offiin great danger of sinking, signals of distress were hoisted, and after hours of suspense the Wieland appeared and took the passengers of both boats on board. The Thingvalla then started for Halifax, which she reached a day or two later. It has not yet been decided who was bound for New York from Copenhagen, and the Geiser was on her way to Copenhagen from New York. The weather was very foggy, and both Captains claim that they had their fog horns blowing continually .--- An attempt to collect a debt of 30 cents resulted in the death of Bernard Reilley in Chicago Saturday night. He owned a small grocery store, and William Burns claimed Reilley owed him that amount. He appeared with a constable to enforce his demand, when Reilley advanced on him with a cocked revolver. Reilley's brother-in-law, Peter G. Salmon, attempted to wrest the weagreater safety. The Captain replied that there pon from the excited man's grasp when it exwas no danger, and that it wouldn't do to ask loded, the bullet passing through Reilley's brain,-Two boys named Hoebl and Carey, aged about 10 years, were drowned in the Obio River, near Rochester, Pa., Saturday, while Wells again went to the Captain and urged him | bathing .- Robert Holmes and Jennie Lowrie, pienic.-William Nagler and Louis Nagler, ranchers and stock men, have been lynched by outlaws in Pleasant Valley, Ariz., and W. Mc-Raigy, employed on the ranch of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, has been driven from the ranch by them. This is the contin-Linneburg wanted his wife to deed back property given her at the time of marriage, which | the orchard and the grain in the barn before you she refused to do .- A skiff capsized in the | hand it over? Is this the way you got it? Why Allegany River at Pittsburg Saturday evening, and Edward Call and Sadie Fahri were drowned, after they had tried every way possible to de-Call, who was under the influence of liquor, jumped into the skiff and upset it .-- Noah

A Souvenir.

He did not go, and a gang of 40 masked men

A comrade sends us a little pamphlet bound in yellow, containing the rules and regulations of the "Subsistence Department of the Army of the United States." It bears the name of Lieut. L. S. O'Connor, Acting Brigade Commissary, First Division, Eleventh Corps, Chantilly, Va. The comrade sending it thinks that the owner would be glad to have it as a memento of his service. The owner can have it by addressing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and sending 4 cents to pay postage.

Superb Vigilance.

[Boston Journal.] One of the latest pension bills vetoed by the President was for the relief of the widow of a veteran who died from an overdose of morphine. It was shown, and is not denied by the President, that the morphine was taken to relieve the soldier's agony caused by his wounds, and that it had been often so taken by him without injury. But one day he took an overdose, and the President thinks "it would be a dangerous precedent," etc. What a famous watch dog of the Treasury the President is! Were it not for him the practice of taking overdoses of morphine in order to secure a monthly pittance for their widows might become general among veterans. A President who can stop a pension of \$12 a month to a soldier's widow, under such circumstances, is certainly richly worth \$140 a day to the country. People who want that kind of a President can make no mistake in voting for Grover Cleveland.

A Family Jewel. Dr. David Kennedy, the famous surgeon his Rodney romance. His fitful temper was | cer to give him 15 men and an officer to accom- | cent stamp to the Doctor will receive the book attributed to this, and the officers of the vessel I pany him. The boat was lowered away and I free by mail.

Old Comrades Against Free Trade.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, June 10. a person to pick up a wasp knowing it was a duty is added to the cost, then the foreign cost, wasp. I never knew a sailor to go to sea in a duty added, ought to be just equal to the and his men prisoners. Mrs. Robb used to ship he knew would go down the first day American price. Now, what are the facts of wit, the poor privates' backs? laugh heartily when she would tell how she out; in fact, I never came across a person so this transaction? As I have said, there was a and the girls, who had been drilled in the role simple as to go and sit right down in the fire. foreign bid and there was an American bid. But I have seen something very similar to all | The foreign bid was for a four-pound blanket | Is it possible the rising generation are trained the gallant and resistless attack was made by those things in the best and most progressive for medical purposes, to be furnished for to despise the poor rank and file? country on the globe. I mean God's country- \$2.25 2-10. For the same four-pound blanket Fentress no doubt fancied that the trick had America. In my last NATIONAL TRIBUNE I for the same purposes the American bid was President despise and reject all our petitions, Fentress no doubt fancied that the trick had completely pulled the wool over the eyes of completely pulled the wool over the eyes of President (glad of this), away up in cold Min-Admiral Perter and his former associates, as he President (glad of this), away up in cold Min- Who do you suppose got the contract? There nesota wants free trade. Now, first of all, be- was a foreign bid and an American bid, and fore I fire another shot, let me say I am no the difference between the bids was 30 cents on politician, and I never want THE NATIONAL | each blanket. Now tell me which manufacturer, TRIBUNE to go into politics or anything that | the American or the English, got the contract? nate capture." He says: "My hands were tied and I was made fast to a horse and compelled is not strictly to the interest of the old soldier, Is there anybody here who would not have to keep pace for four miles. My treatment and all I have ever said or ever will say since my capture has been brutal; but inhuman through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is simply to ence of only 30 cents between the bids? as it is, sir, I would be happy if I knew your please or benefit my comrades, for they are all the brothers I ever had or ever will have; and | would send abroad to get a pair of blankets no one brother ever loved another more de- merely to save 30 cents on them, thus taking votedly than I do my old brother comrades of away from the American manufacturer and the Capitol Hill I went and gave a negro soldier a that much business? However that may be, drink when he was all broken out with small- that contract did go abread. English labor, pox, and no one else would go near him; and to with foreign wool, made those 2,000 blankets this day I consider it as brave an act as though | for the use of our army. American labor was I had been first to jump across Goose Creek or | boycotted, and they came in without paying first to plant a flag on a fort full of wooden any duty. The Government took advantage for my comrades who are not rich, but who, little revenue in the Treasury, it was neces-

the fruits of the labor of their two hands. Now, my banker comrade says if he, or rather | United States to bring in goods free of duty. his country, had free trade he could throw up erate States Navy, and utterly "left" as to the his \$6 pension, for he could, with the tariff removed, buy his commodities enough cheaper to more than make it up. That is all right for him now, for he has a bank to go to to get the money to buy with. But what about me, a blanket weaver, or loom maker, or manufacturer of any goods or machinery, who has to labor to get the money to buy with?

Excuse me for leaving my post, but I wish to give an illustration. When I was lying wounded in Saterlee General Hospital in West Philadelphia, in May, 1865, one of the boys in to go down town with, and he answered him by saying that if cities like Philadelphia were selling for 10 cents each, he could not buy the slat out of a window-blind. Now, if Australia sends woolen blankets to America to sell for \$1.75 a pair (they were offered to me for that earn the \$1.75 to buy those blankets with, if he is out of work.

two little children with her and was going to solutely free trade, but as near it as is possible rescued passengers passed through a terrible has high protection. Sydney is nearly twice experience, and some of their escapes were as old as Melbourne, but you ask any one that side. miraculous. One of the most wonderful es- has been in both which is the most advanced capes was that of Assistant Engineer Boarthel- | and most progressive, or read the two Governsen of the Geiser. He was sleeping in his ment statistics. There never was a soup-house berth when the iron prow of the Thingvalla or labor-riot in Melbourne, while Sydney has crashed into his stateroom. As it drew back | had plenty of both. I am now paying \$15 he seized the anchor-chain and was drawn out | house rent per month in Melbourne, and I can through the terrible gap made in his steamer's | get the same thing in Sydney for one-half that, side. He managed to climb up on deck and | but I cannot live there, for I can get no work, was forced to see his companions disappear be- | and a great many have to depend on the souphouses; there is nothing manufactured there. Everything is shipped there from some other

If Jonathan sends a ham here, he has to pay three pence (six cents) per pound duty on it. If he sends a pound of fruit he must pay four cents a pound duty on it; if he sends any machinery or implements, it is 271 per cent. cers and crew worked manfully and succeeded | duty on it. My wife has to pay 14 cents per in rescuing 31 souls. The Thingvalla being | yard for very poor prints, that are nearly half lime and pipe clay; but wages are good and so we can get the money to hay with; but I have found more than once, to my family's sorrow, too, that when there is no work there is no money, and cheap goods are just like that Washington pie in 1863. It was only five cents is to blame for the accident. The Thingvalla | for a big piece, and the Treasury and banks contained lots of money. There was plenty everywhere, but my poor, miserable soldier pocket was just like free trade-there was nothing in it; but if the pie had been a dollar instead of five cents, and I had had a dollar to get it with, how happy I would have been. As it was I simply stuffed my poor stomach with just the looks of it; but you can't stuff any free trade down me. If America ever gets free trade, then the grass will soon grow in the paths that lead to the factories and shops, and every school district will have use for a soup-

It seems so strange to me that Americans, enlightened as they are, do not ask themselves why all free-trade countries have so many labor riots, soup-houses and over-crowded aimshouses? If it is so much better than the country with protection, why do they have to residing near Oswego, N. Y., were drowned keep large standing armies, the taxes to sup-Thursday while returning in a sail-boat from a | port which cost more than the difference in living with or without protective tariff? Comrades, you have made out the deed or will of the country, as the fields at Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam, Mission Ridge and a hundred others will testify, to deliver to your children. Are you going to burden them with free trade nation of a fight between sheep and cattle men | first? Are you going to open the flood-gates in the Tonto basin. - At Vernon, Mo., on Fri- of pauper labor and prisons upon their indusday, Frank Linneburg shot his second wife | tries and drown the chances of your own offand himself through the head. Both will die. spring? Are you going to tear the shingles off the roof of the house and burn the trees in

stroy everything we had. Comrades, I care not what your politics are. I care not which you wear, the blue or gray. Griffin, colored, wrote an insulting note to a young white lady, Miss Simmie Griffin, of It matters not much to us, but for the sake of Apalachicola, Fla., who showed the note to your dear children and your children's childwhite men, who caught Griffin, gave him 100 | ren, don't, I beg of you, bring the great bur- of volunteers during the late rebellion, and I lashes and ordered him to leave the County, den of free trade upon them.

Ask any person who has ever been in Australasia which is the most properous of the six | population in New Mexico were disloyal in in by tricks or politics as we were about pen- 42 years ago. sions and bounties when we enlisted. Here they pension every Government clerk, even the message boys and railway spike-drivers. Comrades, I again appeal to you over my own soldier name. -- E. S. HEATH, 94th N. Y.

THE RED ACORN.

work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE and secure a copy.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen. THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE)

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

San Francisco, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians or- | the leading ladies' paper in the West and probarrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough mean-

time ceased. C. R. BENNETT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

On the 25th of March, 1887, the United States Government advertised for bids for the purchase of blankets for the use of the Medical Department of the Army. This was in 1887, under after column with fulsome laudations of any the present Administration. There were foreign bids and there were American bids. Now, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I never knew | if the President is right in saying that the given it to the American, there being a differ-Is there any gentleman on this floor who

the war. As one proof let me here say that on | American farmer and the American laborer | has vetoed upon the ground that there is no guns, with 75,000 just as brave men right at my of a law that stands on the statute book, and his life in the ill-fated Sultana in 1865, on side and back. What little I do say is meant admitted them free of duty. There being so which he and a large number of his comrades like myself, have to support their families from sary, of course, to save every penny; so they war. It is believed that he had been mustered took advantage of that law which permits the | out of the service a few hours before he came Now let us look at the figures. The duty on blankets of that quality is 18 cents a pound | when the boiler of the Sultana exploded mat and 35 per cent, ad valorem. Eighteen cents | ters not, His aged mother, whose only child a pound upon 2,000 blankets, four pounds each, is \$1,440; 35 per cent. ad valorem is \$1,576.40, making a total duty upon those 2,000 blankets, which were bought from a foreign blanketmaker, of \$3,016.40. The cost of these blankets | country's defenders and their dependents none

added the total would be \$7,520.40. Now, if the President is right, and if the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is right in saying that this duty is added Ward F asked another to lend him five cents | to the price to the American consumer, then | \$7,520.40 is exactly what the American price would be.

Now, then, gentlemen, what was the Ameri-That is, it was \$2,400 less than the foreign cost, duty added. Without any duty, the difference last Saturday here in Melbourne), where is the | between the cost of the American and the cost | in such a demoniacal manner that I can neve about \$600. Now, you see the American manu- HILL, Co. B, 4th Ky., Scottsburg, Ind. facturer does not get the duty, and that, I sub-Comrades, I have lived in and thoroughly mit, is sufficient reason why he does not give to history occurred on Aug. 14, about 30 miles | tested both protection and free-trade countries. | it to his workmen. I am very sorry, Mr. place feeling satisfied that they had been beau-tifully outwitted, but without the faintest sus-Cincinnati. And holding those streams and of the Thingvalla line, the Geiser and the Colonies on the corne count under the serve cou their tributaries, it would have been impossible Thingvalla, collided early in the morning and colonies on the same coast, under the same or had occurred under his own Administration, for the North to have built and equipped a naval force capable of repossessing the rivers; our armies on the Mississippi would have had their cinnati, was the only woman passenger of the | They are about 500 miles apart, or about 20 | And I do not know what those around me may ill-fated steamer who was saved. She had her hours' ride by the trains. Sydney has not ab- think about it, but I am very sorry that our Government went abroad and bought those Sweden. Both children were drowned. The to get and exist; and Melbourne or Victoria blankets just to save 30 ceuts apiece on them. [Laughter and applause on the Republican

Mr. Chairman, I wish that this Government of ours, which is supported by its own people, and not by foreigners, would patronize its own people. I think that is an example of patriotism which should be set by those charged with public administration. I wish the men who pay the taxes to support this Government, to pay the President's salary and other expenses the Government has anything to buy, don't you? And are you not a little ashamed of this transaction, all of you? I do not know whether the like was ever done under any former Administration or not; but it never ought to be done, except in time of war or great public necessity, by any future administration of any party. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Is It Constitutional?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: According to a law of this State we are taxed to pay pensions to men who were disabled while fighting to destroy our Government; we also are taxed to pension the widows and children of those who fell while engaged in this uncalled for, unholy and inexcusable work.

Throughout this State are many of the "old boys" who battled for the dear old flag and the eternal right. Again, we have "pitched our tents" here in this sunny land that we fought to make free. While we feel willing to contribute generously toward relieving the wants and sufferings of those who were ignorantly deluded into fighting for a nefarious cause, we demand that these contributions must be voluntary on our part; but we want no

"secesh" law demanding that we must. Honesty and good taste would suggest that the advocates of disunion and rebellion pay their own bills, and if others choose to make voluntary contributions, no one has any right to complain.

How can we manage to reconcile this rebel pension law with this, from the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States? "Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."-W. H. Anderson, Co. H, 80th Ohio, Highlands,

A New Mexican Objects to the Name.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Do not you think that it is about time for decent journals to refrain from referring to the native people of New Mexico of Spanish and mixed descent as this is much worse than we served the Johnnies "Greasers"? One of your correspondents so refers to them in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of July 4, and such reference is quite common in many of the newspapers of the Eastern States. These people, generally spoken of as "Mexicans," are patriotic American citizens. From them were furnished several regiments venture the statement that not one-fiftieth part of one per cent of the whole Mexican colonies. You can find out all these things if | fact or thought, but almost unanimously true you wish, before it is too late. Don't be sucked | to the flag brought hither by their conquerors

Col. J. Francisco Chaves, Col. Frank P. Abrean, Maj. Jose D. Seno, and many others whom I might name, were the peers in patriotism and loyalty, education and courage of any officers of the same rank in the so-called "American" regiments. Should such men and their compatriots still be referred to as "Greasers" by a word-relic of the tough volunteer element of the Mexican war? I have lived a Mexican story per the Mexican story per t This most interesting and ably-written element of the Mexican war? I have lived among the Mexicans for nearly 22 years, and know that no people within the limits of the Union are more law-abiding, patriotic or charitable than they .- H. R. WHITING, Albuquerque, New Mex.

A Correction.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When a man is converted he confesses his sins. In March or April I sent you a communication in regard to the formation of Winslow's famous Brigade. I said it was composed of the 3d and 4th Iowa and 10th Mo. Cav., and that the 5th and 11th Ili. Cav. was not a component part thereof; which I now retract, as they were a part of the brigade up to the time that the brigade veteranized and came back from furlough in 1863. Then the brigade was composed of the 3d and 4th Iowa and 10th Mo. until the close of the war. -JAMES A. WALKER, Co. B, 4th Iowa Cav., 1018 Fifteenth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

The Housekeeper, of Minneapolis,

dered me to a more congeni- ably in the United States, is making a very remarkable offer. It is generally conceded that al climate, and I came to San | when a paper issuing from 16 to 24 pages twice The feeling on board the vessel was intense and physician, of Rondout, N. Y., has sent us a Francisco. Scon after my each month, teeming with interesting matter, is offered at \$1.00 a year for 24 numbers, that the offer is a liberal one; but when besides all this a carefully-edited book on "Cooking," of more than 500 pages, is given absolutely free with each yearly subscription, it may be assumed the limit is reached. The Housekeeper is doing this, and to show the popularity of the offer it is only necessary to say that if the demand continues as great for the balance of the month as it has been up to this date (Aug. 18), there will have been nearly 10,000 sent out as premiums in 30 days. You should subscribe for this paper for your wife and get the premium.

Private Dalzell Rises to Inquire. 1. Why is it that of 1,000 subscribers for my book nearly 900 were private soldiers? 2. Why is it that the Administration ignores it, and not a man (except Thurman) who favors

the Administration ever signed for it? 3. Why is it the daily press, though solicited General's book?

4. Why is it that privates are not in the National Encampment of the G.A.R.; nearly all Generals, Congressmen and politicians, with axes to grind on the G.A.R. grindstone-to 5. Why is it that of 1,000 subscribers for my

book only 31 were civilians during the war? 6. Is it any wonder that Congress and the

accord us the courtesy which it extends to the cattle and sheep markets? I will send my book gratis to the one whom THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall decide makes

truest replies to these rather pointed questions. -PRIVATE DALZELL. An Act of Injustice. [Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.]

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 10 .- Mrs. Anna Butterfield, whose claim for a pension the President proof that the soldier was in the service of the country when he lost his life, is a life-long resident of this city, 88 years of age and in needy circumstances. Her only son, Lieut. Augustus A. B. Butterfield, served his country long and faithfully in the 2d Ill. Cav. and lost were passengers on their way home from the to his death, but whether he was in the service or out of the service at the precise moment country, is entitled to the sympathy and support of its Government. Of all the cruelties that Mr. Cleveland has inflicted upon his free of duty amounts to \$4,501; with the duty are more heartless and cruel than his veto of | 1 PRIZE OF # Mrs. Butterfield's claim.

The Providential Spring.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Allow me space in your valuable paper. I am one of the Andersonville skeletons and a witness of the spring referred to by W. H. H. Kennedy, and before the spring made its appearance I saw a can price? The American price was \$5,120. | comrade reach under the dead-line for a cup o clear water, when a rebel sentinel shot him through the head, and looked down and laughe American blanket weaver going to get work to of the foreign blankets, the whole 2,000, was forget the circumstance.-W. E. WHITTING



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NEW LAWS.

Claims of Officers for Remuster and Arrears of Pay.

Congress has just passed a bill extending the time for filing claims of efficers for remuster and arrears of pay. By the provisions of this law [act of June 3, 1884, and amendatory act of February 3, 1887,] all persons who held commissions for any grade for which they were act held commissions for any grade for which they were actually paid, are entitled to remuster and pay accordingly, provided there was a vacancy and that they were actually performing the duties of that grade, or were absent wither was a vacancy and that grade, or were absent. either as a prisoner of war, by reason of wounds or other disability received in the line of duty in military service. Such date of muster to be determined by the date of rank given in the commission prior to June 29, 130, or subsequent to that date, when the command was no below the minimum required to entirle it to an officer of the contract of the The recent act extends the time for filing these chalms for five years from June 3, 1887.

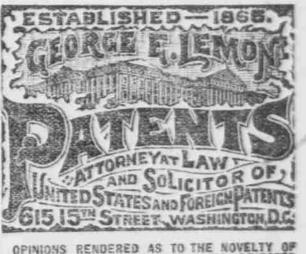
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All claims of officers and enlisted men for value of horses and equipments lost in the military service, which have been barred since January 9, 1824, can now be filed and considered under the provisions of the previous liberal laws regarding such claims. The time for filing these claims has been extended for three years. As he burean which adjusts these claims is practically up to date with its work, it is important that the dalms be filed at once to insure speeds action, and thus avoid delay consequent moon an avalanche of such claims. lay consequent upon an avalanche of such claims, as they are exemined in the order of filing.

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(Hancock's) Corps, with view to holding a Reunion at
Columbus during the Encampment in September. WANTED By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.

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